

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 649.]

THURSDAY, February 28, 1799.

[VOL. XI.]

LEXINGTON:

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To the CITIZENS OF FAYETTE.

A MEETING has been held at Bryan's station and a set of principles, and a plan for establishing them, dictated to you. Before the public mind could judge of the propriety of either, a friend of them both, conscious of their frailty, undertook an apology for them. One of your countrymen, under the signature of "A Voter," who felt the hesitation which ought to accompany all new plans, recommended to you deliberation, and suggested to you doubt; but, instead of being answered with the coolness of dispassionate reason, he has been attacked by "Another Voter," with all the virulence of heat and animosity, and has been attempted to be buried off the ground before he had defined a position. This is a consequence which might have been foreseen, and which alone forms a sufficient objection to pre-conceived plans. The country will be rent into parties, animosities will arise, and the seeds of perpetual enmity will be sown. And for what? To establish principles without which you are told you will be inevitably ruined. But is the majority of the meeting at Bryan's station alone capable of poisoning us through the ocean of danger of perverting principles which are inseparable from your happiness? Do they alone watch and the rest of the state sleep? Is not every freeman competent to judge of his own happiness, and capable of fixing upon the delegate who deserves his confidence? Does the author of the resolutions, and their apologist, with to establish some new truth? Committees are not the organs for enlightening the public mind. Does he wish to preferre some old principle? His press is open, and the race will be his audience. Truth seeks not the prop of combination; her strength is internal, it is error alone that demands the support of intrigue and of external force.

The committee plan is an insult to your understanding. It amounts to this: The people of Fayette are ignorant of their own interest; or if they know them, like the orphan or the fanatic, they want a guardian to preserve them; they are not to be trusted—the committee shall think for them. What is the consequence of this plan? The poor man will be entirely excluded from all share in the Bryan station government. He has not leisure to be travelling about, to meetings and to committee elections. Engaged at home in pursuit of his daily labor, he can with difficulty yield to the superior calls of annual elections, &c. of course. The wealthy man, who lives by the sweat of others, can alone attend them. In the habit of oppressing one race of men, when the poor are thus excluded, the transition to their oppression is short. This is not an imaginary fear. Nay, it is justified by the resolutions of the meeting. Not a sentence, not a syllable, is uttered about the qualification of an elector. Although the resolutions embrace some of the first principles of government, not one glance is made to the situation of the poor. May we not fairly conclude that the object of the majority of the meeting is to make the possession of a freehold a necessary qualification? If not why this silent? If this should be the fact how will the case stand—suppose the county contains 2100 voters, 1500 of whom should be in favor of universal suffrage, and 600 for a freehold qualification. If these 1500 who are inactive, should be equally divided between three tickets, and the 600 should be united in favor of one, they will effectually exclude every man in the state from the right to vote, if he does not possess a freehold. But further—the meetings of the militia and religious societies have been heretofore extremely partial. Upon the most liberal calculation, not above 600 will meet to elect committee men. These 600 then, upon the statement before made, will have in their power to carry any measure they please.

The author of the answer to the voter seems extremely regardless of de-equal. He wishes to enjoy the exclusive right of inflicting your understandings. He offers you the grossest insult, at the moment when he ex-

presses the greatest respect for you. Affection popular whitewash, and alluding to juvenile sports, he treats you as if you were devoid of common sense, and boys in reality. Can any thing be more confounding than the alarm which he attempts to make about property? had he confined his efforts to the malice of a whisper, or the intimation of a nod, they might have been pained and deluded. But when he abates the pretense by making it the vehicle of such foul errors, and calumny, respect for this barrier of freedom, and a desire of his own reformation will force a reply. He writes to establish a belief that the friends of gradual emancipation, (for I dare him to name an individual of influence who supports an immediate one) are actuated by improper motives, and that if they succeed all property will be endangered. I might dispense with any other answer than stating the principles of each party as to the purity of motive. As to the danger of property this I again repeat is a contemptible fib. Justice and policy both recommend a gradual emancipation. But say those who oppose it, admitting this to be the case, we are afraid to trust the convention; we have no security against encroachment upon other property; they will go farther, if you suffer them to emancipate your slaves gradually; they will divide all property. This argument, in plain English amounts to this: I have important business for my agent to do at Paris, but I have no assurance that he will say, when he gets there, "here will stop," he may proceed on to Washington; I will not therefore trust him to go at all. The legislature shall not possess a power of doing what justice and policy both dictate, that is gradual emancipation, let it will do what neither justice nor policy recommends but what both of hem forbid, that is pass laws for dividing property. Now my fellow citizens when an argument like this is urged to cheat posterity, out of their rights, you must conclude that the person who infests upon it, is either a lawyer, or that he thinks you are tools.

But to pursue the argument further. I presume it will be admitted that neither justice nor policy does recommend a division of all the property in the state, by agrarian laws. It will not be denied that the man who infests a dissolution hostile to society, the murderer, ought to be hanged off. The legislature posses a power of inflicting, by the judiciary, this punishment. Nay they possess the most unlimited power over our lives. They can condemn the man who makes use of the argument I am now exposing to death for his absurdity. But, at the framing of any constitution, did you ever hear that the convention objected to give the legislature power to punish the criminal, lest it should abuse it, and order the death of an innocent man?—Again: whatever arguments are made use of upon this subject must be intended to produce conviction upon the minds of the people, because it is the people who act, it is they who govern; no law can be passed without their consent. Now let us suppose the whole state to be met, by their convention, and to listen to the argument about the danger of property. It would assume this shape: We the people, being sovereign, are about to form ourselves into a political society, in order to secure our happiness, we may make our own laws by our delegates annually chosen; and if they dont please us, we can repeal them. There is a part of the people who are deprived of their rights, and who are degraded below brutes. The justice which is due from us and the good of the state, require that we should emancipate their posterity. But, as they have been called property, we think it unsafe to meddle with them, lest we should destroy other property, to which we owe no justice, and which the good of the state requires should be held sacred. We will not put the posterity of the present race of negroes in possession of their rights, because if we do, we are not sure but we may afterwards proceed farther, and emancipate all the hogs in the state, or divide them amongst ourselves. We

will therefore tie up our hands. We have no confidence in ourselves. This is precisely the way in which the author of the above piece would have you reason. He is afraid to trust you, if he is not where the danger to other property, by your complicity with the calls of humanity and justice? It is not why this clamor about the danger of property; why cannot he trust you with the power of making any law upon the subject of emancipation, which you may now or hereafter think proper? To be confident he ought to require the insertion of an article in the constitution forbidding the legislature to inflict the punishment of death upon any person but the criminal, lest they should extend it to the honest man, but he is so completely absorbed by considerations of property that he is not only willing to yield up liberty, but life itself to the protection of it.

The truth is, a constitution which

ought to embrace fundamental prin-

ciples, should be confined to the

enumeration and distribution of pow-

ers. If it defends the regulation

of militia there is no end. It will

encircle the whole business of legisla-

tion. If it undertakes the patronage

of one species of property, all other

property will have a right to demand

the same protection, and it must then

engage in all the perplexity of regu-

lating the hereditary succession, the

transfer, the transmutation, and all the

other incidents to which property is

subject, and there will be no use for

ordinary legislatures.

The author above mentioned, af-

fords to believe that the object of the

friends of emancipation, is an impo-

rtant one, although they expressly de-

clare the contrary. And he deduces

this belief from their reasoning

which he says will apply as forcibly to

an immediate as to gradual emancipa-

tion. The rights of man must always

be the same. The same reasons urged

by the present, might have been ar-

gued by the past, and may by the fu-

ture generations in favor of their li-

berty. But, although rights are im-

mortal, cases may be conceived in

which the enjoyment of them is in-

proper. That of the present race of

negroes; is one. Thirty thousand

slaves, without preparation for en-

joying the rights of a freeman, with-

out property, without principle, let

alone upon society would be wretched

themselves, and render others miserab-

le. But from the most of these ob-

jections will their policy be exempt?

They may receive the education of

the poor orphan, which inditing

principle, will qualify them for the

exercise of the rights of a citizen. So

that a man may advocate a gradual

and oppose an immediate emancipa-

tion (as is actually the case,) upon prin-

ciple.

If my fellow citizens you believe

with me, that the committee measure

will certainly produce some, and if it is

an object to render a freehold qualifi-

cation necessary, may produce great

evil, you will reject the plan as a dan-

gerous novelty, and with the boldness

and independence of freemen

so undismayed by the insidious cry

of alarm, and undeluded by the

whine of interest.

SCÆVOLA.

FEBRUARY 14th, 1799.

THE board of commissioners for the state of Kentucky, deem it advisable, as the affisors will, in a few days, commence their duties, to publish the following extracts from the act of congress, entitled, "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," for the information of the citizens of the said state.

By the aforesaid act, the property is separated into three distinct classes: the first is to consist of "every dwelling-house above the value of one hundred dollars, with the out houses appertaining thereto, and the lot on which such dwelling-houses are erected, not exceeding two acres in an acre;" the second is to consist of "all lands and town lots (except lots which dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, with their appurtenances, are erected as aforesaid) with all buildings and other im-

provements of whatever kind thereon (except dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred, and the out houses appertaining thereto,) and the third is to consist of all slaves, whether negroes, mulattoes, or mestizos."

All persons owning or possessing any dwelling-houses, lands or slaves, or having the care or management thereof, are to deliver separate written lists, specifying in one list, the dwelling-houses; in another, the lands; and in a third, the slaves, owned, possessed, or imperfected by them respectively in each and every adjacent district of the state, or of any other state, designating the state, county, parish, or township or town, as the case may be, where the property lies; and making separate lists as aforesaid, for the property in each: And the said lists shall specify in respect to dwelling-houses, their situation, their dimensions or area, their number of stories, the number and dimensions of their windows, the materials whereof they are built, whether wood, brick or stone, the number and descriptions and dimensions of the out houses appertaining to them, and the names of their owners or occupants; and in respect to lands the said lists shall specify the quantity of each separate tract or lot, the number, description and dimensions of all wharves and buildings thereon, except dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appertaining thereto; the name of the owner or occupant and the quality of land which such owner or occupant may claim, as entitled to exemption under this act, with the circumstances wherein the claim rests; and in respect to slaves, the said lists shall specify the number above the age of twelve and under the age of fifty years, owned and possessed by, or under the care of each person, with the name of such person.

5. To. And be it further enacted, That if any person aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list, when required, and shall continue to disclaim the particular tract or lot, and all lands dwelling-houses and slaves as aforesaid, then and in turn, case, it shall be the duty of the affisor to make out such list, which being duly read and examined to, shall be received as the list of such person.

6. To. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall deliver or affix to any affisor, appointed in pursuance to this act, and required to do it, or lists as aforesaid, any lands or dwelling-houses with intent to defraud or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby directed to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution: and the valuation and enumeration of such person's property, shall in all such cases be made as aforesaid, upon lists according to the form above described, to be made out by the affisors respectively; which lists the said affisors are hereby authorized and required to make, according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises respectively and from the valuations and enumerations so made, these shall be no appeal.

7. To. And be it further enacted, That in case any person shall absent from his place of residence, at the time an affisor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such affisor to leave at the house or place of residence, of such person a written note or memorandum requiring him to present such affisor the list or lists required by this act, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

8. To. And be it further enacted, That if any person, on being required or notified as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid, within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the affisors for the aforesaid district, within which such person shall reside, or of

one or more of them, and they

or some two or more of them, are hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the lands, dwelling-houses and slaves of such person, as are required by this act; which lists, so made and subscriber by such affidavit shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the lands, dwelling houses and slaves of such person, under and for the purposes of this act! And the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness, or absence from home, for the whole period from the leaving of such notification, to the expiration of the said ten days, shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction, one moiety to the use of the affidavit for the adjacent district, in which such person shall reside, and the other moiety to the use of the United States.

§ 19. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the principal affidavit, in each adjacent district, during fifteen days after the date of publishing notification, to be made as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the affidavit and the lists by them received, and taken, as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who shall apply for that purpose: And the said principal affidavits are hereby authorized to receive, hear and determine, in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said affidavits: Provided always, That the question to be determined by the principal affidavit, on an appeal respecting the valuation of any lands or dwelling-houses, shall be, whether the valuation complained of, be, or be not, in just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same adjacent district.

§ 20. And be it further enacted, That all appeals to the principal affidavits, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall moreover state the ground or principal of inequality or error complained of, by reference to one or more valuations of lands or dwelling-houses in the same adjacent district; and in all cases to which reference may be made in any appeal, as aforesaid, the principal affidavit shall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable; but no valuation shall be increased, without a previous notice of at least five days to the party interested, to appear and object to the same, if he judge proper; which notice shall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling of the party, by such affidavit or as the principal affidavit shall direct for that purpose.

From the foregoing it may be seen that those who choose it, may make their lists or returns of property *as nearly* to the affidavit. Those that incline to do so, ought to make themselves, previously acquainted with every circumstance of the property they occupy, superintend, or ought to return, which the law requires they should communicate to the affidavit.

And such as prepare their list for the affidavit, will, in their lists of slaves, distinguish the number over twelve and under fifty years of age, and the number under twelve and over fifty years of age, together with all such as from fixed infirmities are unfit for labor.

The appertaining one houses, that are to be valued with the dwelling-houses, in a town or village, are Kitchens, laundries, meat houses, ice houses, stables, carriage houses &c. and in the country the same, except tables, provided they are within two acres of land, and all other buildings of whatever kind they may be, are to be valued with the lot, or tract of land on which they are situated, and ought to be described in the list of such land.

All lists are to be taken with respect to the first day of October last.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN

MID WIFE,

A PUBLISHER of the late Dr John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, that he continues to practice in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1799.

N. R. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Scott, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

The Printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR,

YOUR paper of the 10th December did not reach Philadelphia until this evening, being twenty-two days on its passage, I find no extract from Philadelphia papers in yours of a later date than the 10th of November, from which it is probable you has not received any paper of a later date.

The post master general made the following arrangement for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to Kentucky, which was to have been commenced on the 1st of November 1799.

Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4, A. M. arrive at Shippensburg on Monday by 8, P. M., 145 miles.

Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday by 4, A. M. arrive at Pittsburgh on Friday 9, A. M. 157 miles.

Leave Pittsburgh on Friday noon, arrive at Zane's (on the Muskingum) on Monday at 8, P. M. 145 miles.

Leave Zane's every Tuesday at 4, A. M. arrive at Washington Kentucky, on Friday by 10, A. M. 145 miles.

Leave Washington, on Saturday by 6, A. M. and arrive at Lexington on Sunday before noon 52 miles.

— total, 626 miles.

If this arrangement had been executed the mail would have been delivered at Lexington within 15 days and a half from its departure, and would have returned to Philadelphia in the same number of days — Upon experiment however it has been found that the road from Wheeling to Washington, Kentucky, was much worse than it had been expected, and that it was impossible to carry it with the expedition contemplated. Indeed it appears from the best information that can be obtained, that Zane has laid his road in a manner very unsafe, connotating to the public, and that the nature of the ground will never permit expeditious travelling. The postmaster general has now therefore allowed the post from Pittsburgh to Washington, Kentucky, a week longer to perform their route than was proposed at first, and the mail will be twenty-two days and a half in passing from Philadelphia to Lexington, even with this increase of time it cannot be expected that the mail will be carried uniformly in that time, there being very few inhabitants for 200 miles of the distance, and those few new settlers and not yet provided with many conveniences, accidents to a rider or horse cannot always be repaired by others, nor can the creaks at times be passed for want of proper conveniences for that purpose.

A mail from Philadelphia by way of Staunton, Abingdon, Maffots and Danville should arrive at Lexington on Thursday, in nineteen days. This route is also for a considerable distance thinly settled, the road not very well improved, and the numerous watercourses which cross it and which are many of them not well provided with conveniences for passing them, often prove obstacles to a regular transportation of the mails. The repair of roads bridging of creeks, and establishing of ferries are subjects which have been hitherto left wholly to the state legislatures, and the postmaster general has never considered them as within his province.

Until new regulations in that respect, or the roads are improved by some other means, it will be impossible to convey the mail expeditiously or with regularity to Kentucky. It is a satisfaction however to find that some improvement in both respects has been made during the last year, and that there will be no danger that a great an interruption as has happened the last winter will occur again.

It is contemplated by some that when the seat of government shall be removed to Washington city, that a new road should be laid out and improved by the United States, in the most direct course that the nature of the country will admit by way of Gallipolis to Kentucky and the Northern Territory, should that be done the communications with Kentucky may be greatly expedited.

JOS. HABERSHAM.
Post Master General.

Philadelphia, January 10th, 1799. } 3w

A FEW COPIES OF
PHILANTHROPOS
On Negro Slavery,
Price 1/2, for sale at this office.

TAKE NOTICE.

FOR EWARD all persons from trading for a bond given by me to Isaac Walker, and by Walker assigned to Francis Hardgrave: the bond was given April 25th, 1793, for a quantity of land purchased of Walker, which falls short of the quantity I bought: the bond was payable two years after date. I do not intend to pay the said bond off, until I get the quantity of land; the bond was for twenty pounds.

JACOB ENGLEMAN.

February 13, 1799. 4w

ALL persons are hereby forewarned and advised not to harbor or employ Benjamin Foxley, an apprentice boy to the hating business, as they shall answer for their peril.

The said Benjamin Foxley has absconded himself from me; — he is about 19 years of age, 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, dark brown hair, and a down look. All masters or owners of boats or other vessels are hereby forewarned from taking him on board when vessels, or removing him out of the state, under the penalty of being dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN LOWREY.

February 14, 1799. 3t

FAYETTE COUNTY,

Court of Quarter Sessions, November, 1798.
John Luke, complainant,

AGAINST

George Kiger, defendant,

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some funday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, on Sunday twenty-two days and a half in passing from Philadelphia to Lexington, even with this increase of time it cannot be expected that the mail will be carried uniformly in that time, there being very few inhabitants for 200 miles of the distance, and those few new settlers and not yet provided with many conveniences, accidents to a rider or horse cannot always be repaired by others, nor can the creaks at times be passed for want of proper conveniences for that purpose.

A copy, Telte
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

PARIS DISTRICT.

Otober term, 1798.

Edward Worthington, complainant,

against

Daniel Callahan, John Critt, Hugh Miller, and Benjamin Kerton defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Daniel Callahan not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to the act of anima and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another posted at the court-house door in Bourbon county, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, on Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A copy.) THOMAS ARNOLD, Clerk.

A TAN-YARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tan-Yard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cloth, Merchandise, or Saddle-y, will be given for all kinds of Hides. — They will also take hides to be tanned on the shores. Those who will be so good as to favor them with their cutom, may depend on being faired.

S. WILLIAMS,
WM. REED.

Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799. 1f

I HAVE for sale, several thousand acres of land on Green river, and the waters thereof (which I will dilate of in such quantities as may best suit the purchasers;) for which I will take cash, negroes, and horses.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Bairdstown, January 18th 1799.

HENRY HTMAN,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, (FROM LONDON.)

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great Britain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Mess: Robert and Andrew Porter, where he intends working in the above lines, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

if Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, will meet on the 10th of March next, at the beginning of an entry of 1500 acres of land, made in the name of James Dickey, about 6 or 7 miles from May's lick, on the dividing ridge between the North fork of Lick, and main Licking; then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses and perpetuate their testimony, touching the calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

+ 30 JAMES DICKEY.

To Mess: Aylett Hawes, Richard Hawes, Walter Hawes, Thomas Buckner & Eliza his wife, Richard Buckner & Charlotte his wife, Robert Buckner & Mary his wife, heirs of Samuel Hawes deceased.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the 18th day of March next, we shall take the depositions of Daniel Boone, Joseph Scholl and Septimus Davis, at the 10th tree called for in the entry of Henry Miller, of 4000 acres, standing by the side of the Limehouse road, about six miles from the Blue Licks, towards Millersburg, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, to be read in evidence in the suit in Chancery, wherein we are claimants and you defendants, depending in the District court he court in Paris.

Samuel Miller,
John Lewis, and
Rachel his wife,
James Miller,
Wm. Miller,
Hannah Miller,
Martha Miller,
and Henry Miller,
Heirs of Henry Miller dec'd.

Lexington, February 11, 1799. 4t

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, three miles from Six's mill, on the Sunnyside farm, a black horse four years old next spring, fourteen and a half hands high, four white feet, and legs almost to the knees, a star and white nose, a small freckle in his face, shot before, no brand perceptible, appraised to 150 los.

JOHN LYEL.

February 2d, 1799.

Just Imported,

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the old court house, a variety of articles, add paid to the present and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods,
Hardware & cutlery,
Satinens, lace, fancies,
and velvets,
Crockery and glass,
Wares,
Japan do.,
A general assortment
of hardware,
Pewter, tinware, dishes,
and plates,
Superfine post and common paper,
School books and text
books,
Speaking books,
Dilworth's almanac,
Mats book-keeping,
Blank books,
Cherry bounce,
Pineapple,
Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate,
Pepper,
All of which will be disposed of extremely low for sale, by the public's humble servant,

JOHN BURROWS.

* * * A generous price will be given for contrivances,

Lexington, March 8, 1798.

GINSENG.

A GENEROUS price will be given in merchandise for a quantity of good well dried

GINSENG

BY the subscriber in this place, and OTHO BEATTY & Co. in Frankfort, from this forward, until the middle of March next.

C. BEATTY.

Lexington, January 15, 1799.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a half hand high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and strip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. M'ILVAIN.

Lexington, February 28.

We had no Southern mail yesterday and the papers from the Eastward on Sunday, contain nothing new, being principally December papers.

The following very interesting letter we have received from Thomas T. Davis, esq; one of our representatives from this state, in congress, which letter demands our preference to that of any other communication now in our possession, as it points out to the unfortunate persons interested, the mode which congress have adopted to compensate them for the losses they have sustained.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1799.

Mr. J. H. Stewart,
AS many commissioned officers belonging to the militia of the state of Kentucky, were killed in the service of the United States during the late war with the North Western Indians; and as congress have made a compensation to the widows and orphans of such deceased officers, I request you and the printers in Kentucky, to give this information at place in your papers, that such persons as are entitled may be informed thereof, and make application for payment before the 14 day of March 1800 on which day the law providing for this compensation expires. To prevent any mistake in the manner of applying, and to enable those entitled, or their friends for them, to produce proper vouchers to establish the certainty of their claim; and to examine the laws on this subject, I refer them to the following statement, to wit: "On the 7th day of June, 1779, congress passed a law making an allowance to the widows or orphans of the commissioned officers of the army of the United States, who died by reason of wounds received while in actual service, one half of the monthly pay of such officer for the term of five years." See acts of congress ch. 52, p. 114, vol. 3. By another law of congress passed the 14th day of March, 1798, the sum of the above recited act was extended to the widows or orphans of the commissioned officers of the militia killed in the service of the United States, since the 4th day of March, 1779.—The auditor who adjudges the claims under those laws will require from the persons making the application the following documents to wit: A certificate on oath that the person who applies (if he be the widow of the deceased) was married to the deceased person; and if the widow of such officer has married again, a certificate on oath stating the marriage and the time when such marriage took place. When it so happens that the widow has not married for the term of five years from the death of the deceased officer, she becomes entitled to the allowance, to the exclusion of the children; but if she marries before the end of five years from the deceased's death, she then becomes entitled to the allowance, only to the extent of her second marriage; her claim then ceases, and the children under the age of 16 years become entitled, and excludes those above the age of 15 years—hence arises the necessity of a certificate of the second marriage.

The allowances herein spoken of can be drawn by power of attorney, if accompanied by the vouchers before referred to.

If the children apply it must be by their guardian, who can also make a power of attorney, and must likewise produce a certificate on oath, that the persons named are the children of the deceased officer; that they are under the age of 16 years, and that the officer deceased has left no widow; or if a widow, that she is dead.

Mr. Bradford,

It appears that you have been called upon to declare that the notice in your paper No. 647, respecting committee-men, was not intended by the direction, or at the request of the meeting at Bryan's; a most unreasonable request, to endeavor to prompt you to assert that which you were ignorant of, not having been at the meeting, of course unacquainted with the manner of their proceedings.—You gave a true, and as pointed an answer in your paper No. 648, as an honest man could do, who was possefed of no more information than you

were on that subject. I hope it may suffice, that if any person hereafter making application to you for the author of said publication, that you are hereby authorized to give my true name and place of residence, provided the person making the application, will suffer you to give me his name. And be it known to the person thus informed, that I do avow that the publication alluded to originated with me, and was by me handed to the printer for publication; and I also announce, that I am an advocate for a gradual emancipation. Now, if any person chuses to make any observations upon the publication alluded to, they will be so obliging as to confine themselves to the principles, and not make use of such expressions as were made use of by Bryan's, against the party of which I profess myself to be one, to wit: "thieves, robbers, leading leacher from the rich to make slaves for the poor—and that they broke the laws of God and man—and are composed of brutes bairns." I will not on this occasion attempt the alphabet of private characters, nor return an answer to such ungentlemanly language, as I think the expressives were, and without the least foundation such language will only proceed from a malicious heart: —Suffer me to subscribe myself

AN EMANCIPATOR.

THEATRICAL.

ON the Evening of the Fifth of March, will be presented to the public, at the court house in Lexington,

He would be a Soldier,
A COMEDY,
IN FIVE ACTS.
To which will be added,
All the World's a Stage,
A FARCE,
IN TWO ACTS.

The doors will be opened at five, and the curtain rise at six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette—price 75 Cents.

+ A considerable addition of scenery.

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,
The Comedy of
The Busy Body,
With the Farce of
Love a la Mode,

Will be presented by the students at the Pennsylvania University.

* The play to begin precisely at 6 o'clock.—Tickets to be had at Mr. Bradford's Printing Office.

February 27, 1799.

LINCOLN, to wit:
February court of Quarter Sessions, 1799.

Samuel Parks, complainant.

AGAINST
John Short, executor of Obadiah Short, deceased, and Mary Short, Hubbard Short, Rhoda Short, Becket Short & Jacky Short, heirs of the said Obadiah Short, deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant, John Short, not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant, by his council, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April court, and answer to the complaint in his bill; and that a copy of this complaint be published two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, set up on the court house door of this county some court day, and posted up on the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Stanford, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy, Telle,
Will's Green, C. L. C. O. S.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE,
IN MOUNT-STEELEING.

None of which lots, is a TAN-
YARD, through which runs a constant stream of water; together with a good stock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold low for good property and cash, on a considerable credit.—Said lots will be sold single or together—for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.
February 13, 1799. 5/- t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, and now opened for sale, a large and elegant assortment of

B O O K S;

Among which are the following, Viz:

ROLLIN's *ancient hist.*
10 vols;
Ruder's modern Europe,
Plutarch's Lives,
Staunton's embryo,
Elegant extracts in
verse,
Do. do. epistles,
Goddwin's political Journals,
Enquirers,
Gurne's orations of Cicero,
Travels of Anchises,
Helvetius on man,
Locke, on the human understanding,
Genlis, on education,
Joinion's lives of poets,
Zimmerman, on politics,
Street's philosophy,
Sheridan's geography,
Sheridan's dictionary,
Latick's American dictionary,
Jefferson's Virginia,
Keats's Poems,
Specator,
Guardian,
Menzies's essays,
Cook's voyages,
Jenyon's works,
Evina,
Job books,
Robinson's Cruze,
Swain's Lexicon,
Johnson's Greek dictionary,
Young's Dictionary,
Lucian's dialogues,
Cicero's De Officiis,
Ovid's expositions,
Rudolph's rudiments,
Homer's Iliad,
Hutchinson's Xenophanes,
Naples Delphini,
Lively, Clarke's Consideration of Ecclesiastes,
Selecta Pro Thesauris, Montaigne's works,
Farnous,
Watts's glory of Christ,
List of Watts and Dodd's sermons,
Baxter's Saint's Rest,
Good tidings,
Flavel's household spiritualized,
Navigation do.

— on affections,
Campbell on miracles,
Do. do. small,
Rochester's life,
Life of Gardner,
Fisher's catechism,
Blair's lectures accidg'd ed.,

— fermans,
Bonton's fourth state,
William on the Sabbath,
— on the fraternity,
Douce's rife and antiquities,
Watts's lyrical poems,
Newton on the principles of mechanics,
Rowe's letters,
Hervey's sermon's,
— letters,
— meditations,
Beauties of Hervey,
Newton's letters to his wife,
Common prayer books,
Milton's paradise lost, and regained,
Wat's poems & hymns
— hymns,
Olney do.,
School tales,
Testaments,
Webster's and Dilworth's spelling books,
American selection,
Joseph Andrews,
Italian,
Butler's anatomy,
Pergolus's astronomy,
Death of Cain & Abel,
Duch almanacs,
Carp. books, Primers,
&c.,
Leader and journals,
Printed books of several kinds,
Bed quilts and wafers,
Together with a number of other useful books.

As we intend keeping a general assortment of books by us, those gentlemen and ladies who wish to improve their minds by reading, may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash, than have ever been offered for sale before.

H.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

Three Dollars Reward.

BROKE away from Lexington on Sunday the 24th instant, three HORSES: a bay, about 15 hands high, about 8 years old, a star and spud, full round; —a muddy colored white, 7 years old next spring, about 14 and a half hands high, thin blooded; —also a black, 2 years old last spring, about 14 and a half hands high, blaze face, is marked with the gears—neither of their bands recollect—Any person that will deliver said horses to Wm. Stiby in Georgetown, or B. & J. Bradford in Lexington, shall receive the above reward, or One Dollar for either, and all reasonable charges.

February 27, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a female mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, about eleven years old, has a star in her forehead, and some saddle spots, has had the fistula, no brand perceivable, has on a small bell; has with her a lass spring a colt, which has a bald face and a white nose, and both hind feet white; both appraised to 12l.

William Shaw.
Nov. 19, 1798.

FOR RENT,

THE house lately occupied by Col. Blanton, in Lexington, on short street, & near the public square; it is large, elegant and convenient, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with a kitchen, back yard, and other conveniences. Also the house adjoining, lately occupied by Richard Coleman, as a public house, and is very good stand for business; three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, kitchen, back yard, garden and stable, possession given immediately. For terms apply to William Morton, esq; in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.
January 25th, 1799. t.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, an mare, a bay horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, about four or five years old next Spring, no brand perceptible, appears not to be halter broken, appraised to 18l.

Henry Edwards.
December 10, 1798.

NOTICE,

THE rev'd Joseph Bledsoe wishes fifteen negroes to be equally disposed of among his children, among which are several very likely, and one old. The said children by a majority present, have concluded to expose said negroes to public sale, for ready cash, on the first day of March next, at the plantation of the said Bledsoe, in Garrard county.

* February 11th 1799.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent lime, at his lime house, about half a mile from Lexington, at col. Patterson's quarry at 10/- half penny per bushel, giving ten bushels for every hundred fold; he will have two or three hundred bushels ready by the last of April; he has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent lime, for which he will take 9/- per bushel giving the above allowance—No lime delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 1/- and 6/- per foot, through earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 9/- per foot, 15/- per foot for the first three feet after, and 18/- per foot for as far as the well is continued, 2/- per foot for walling, boarding, laborers, powder, miths work, &c. found by the owner of the well.

J. R. SHAW.
Patterson's quarry near Lexington, 2
February 16th, 1799. tip/

A Valuable Mill Seat

FOR SALE,

TOGETHER with fifty acres of LAND, lying on Silver creek, in Madison county. The land is situated below the junction of Taylors fork with the main creek—six miles from the Kentucky river—half a mile above the mill lately built by G. Smart—there is a fine stone bridge, a good situation or a dam, by which the land may be increased to 10 or 18 acres—the timber is valuable. This is a valuable mill site for a person or persons including their expert knowledge, as there is sufficient water to turn a pair of stones, during the greatest part of the summer. There is likewise an exc. lot for a DISTILLERY, with over head water—a house built for that purpose, thirty feet by twenty, excellent stone for building, without quarrying. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM TOD.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1799. t.

N. B. He has also for sale, THREE lots in Fort William, at the mouth of Kentucky, No. 199, 230, and 251.

GEORGE NICHOLAS

PURPOSES from this time, to attend the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court, and the District Courts at Frankfort, Lexington, Paris and Washington continually, and a. B. CRAIG. The subscriber will pay expenses on the court, will permit him to go occasionally to any other court in the states. Those who incline to put their business into his hands, may be assured that it will be attended to with as great attention and diligence, as he is ever given to any business committed to his care.

Lexington, February 23, 1799.

ELIJAH CRAIG.

February 11th, 1799. 3

WANTED

A man an artisan in a Wholesale Hard Ware Store, a Young Man of abilities, and good reputation—no other need apply. Enquire of the printer hereof.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, and at the office of the GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM, Frankfort,

ALL the laws (of a general nature) which passed at the last session of the general assembly of this commonwealth.

Lexington, Feb. 16.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ON A TEAR.

OH! that the chymist's magic art
Could crystallize this sacred treasure!
Long should it glitter near my heart,
A secret source of passive pleasure.

The little brilliant ere it fell,
Its lustre caught from Chloe's eye;
Then, trembling, left its coral cell:
The spring of sensibility!

Sweet drop of pure and晶莹 light!
To see, the rays of Heaven flame;
More easily clear, more maliy bright,
Than any gem that gilds the mine.

Beside refresher of the soul,
Who ever fail'd to bring relief,
When first he feels the rude control
Of love or pity, joy or grief.

The sage's and the poet's theme,
In every clime, in every age;
That earn'd it in my didactic—
In resoul's philosophic page.

That very law which moulds a tear,
And bids it trifle from its source—
That law prevents the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course.

* The law of gravitation.

A N E C D O T E.

An officer of distinction, and of tried valor, refused to accept a challenge sent him by a young adventurer, but returned the following answer: "I fear not your sword, but the anger of my God. I dare venture my life in a good cause, but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I will charge up to the canon's mouth for the good of my country, but I want courage to form hell."

GEORGE YOUNG, JAMES FLEMING, & CO.

AT their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, on Water street, opposite Mr. Brent's tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, and on the most moderate terms. They have on hand a quantity of Calf skins and Boot legs, brought from the Atlantic states, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor them, with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.

ff February 1st, 1799.

EG leave to inform the public generally, that they have commenced business in the house lately occupied by Doctor Brown, next door to Mr. William West, on Main street, where they are now opening and will have ready for sale in a few days, a handsome assortment of IRON MONGERY;

Which they will dispose of wholesale or retail, at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce. They suffer themselves that the goods, upon examination, will be found of such quality, and laid in upon such terms as will merit the attention of retailers. Also a small assortment of PATENT MEDICINE & STATIONERY.

Lexington, February 1st, 1799. ff

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of Very Valuable Land,

and of Considerable Title, (viz.)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

260 Acres comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries of addition to the town of Clarksville, of the state of Tennessee, Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts, 45 to 50 acres, and out lots, part of 36 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, M. W. TERRITORY, 220 acres, being part of a 50 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as sergeant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASIAS,

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783. 1440 acres, viz. 960 in grants of 120 acres each, 2 grants of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskasias, opposite the village of the same name.

360 acres, bounded on the north by the said river, and so forth.

360 acres, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskasias, above and near the village of the same name.

360 acres, bounded on the north by the aforesaid 10 grants.

All those lots in the town of Kaskasias, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment,

Pepper, Cloves, white lead, Whiting, Allum, Glue, Madder, Blue plumb, Worsted & linen webbing, afforted, Saddlers' tucks aff'd. Women's stirrup irons, Men's plated do. Plated bride bits, Gloves' needles and

pins afforted, Knob locks, latches, bush forms, glass, Knives & forks aff'd. Corn holes afforted, Course cotton and wool cards, Tin in boxes, Chest locks, Tabl butts, Sweeping & scrubbing brushes, Bouting cloths affored.

Which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash. No accounts to be opened.

ff Lexington, Feb. 4th, 1799.

FAYETTE COUNTY,

November court of Quarter sessions, 1798.

Percival Butler complained,

AGAINST

James Wilkinfon, John Fowler and James Blair, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Wilkinfon, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy be left during the absence of Thomas Turpin; Those who do not pay their respective balances before the full of February may expect suits to be commenced against them.

(A Copy.) Teste.

LEVI TODD, CLK. F. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

* * All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are required to make payment on or before the first day of September next. A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by WILL LEAVY.

JAMES B. JANUARY,

HAS removed his Store to the house adjoining the sign of the Buffalo, kept by John M'Nair—where he has opened a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of

RED-CLOVER SEED,

Of this year's produce and the growth of Kentucky—a large quantity of

SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,

Afforded.—But,

LISSEN!

Those indebted to him, must pay off their respective balances on or before the 1st of February.

December 21, 1798.

ff January 1, 1799.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons

indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment on or before the 1st of January next.—Those who fail to comply with this notice, may be assured that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

December 9th, 1798.

ff January 1, 1799.

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